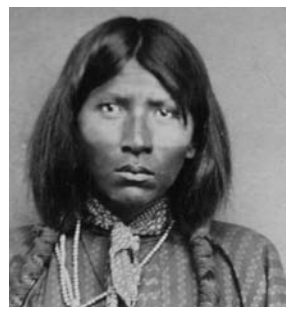
We all live downstream of history and upstream of the future.

CURRENTS
HISTORY

SUMMER 2007

Many Voices



History isn't just books, not just dates, not just one story.

It's many stories, viewed from many angles:
the ancient past and the recent past,
the famous and the forgotten—
all who have helped make us who we are.

History is the continual pushing at the edges of what we think we know,
an adventure in discovery,
an important voice in public dialogue.

MANY VOICES
the 55th ANNUAL
UTAH STATE HISTORY
CONFERENCE

Many Voices, the theme for State History's annual conference to be held September 6-8, will look at Utah history from multiple perspectives.

Author and professor James Loewen will give the annual State History Address. Loewen is author of *Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your High School History Textbook Got Wrong.* Among his other books is *Sundown Towns,* which documents the histories of towns where minority groups were forced (or strongly encouraged) to leave prior to sundown—in order to avoid being victims of violence at the hands of the white residents.

On Thursday, September 6, at 6:30 p.m., Loewen will speak on "Hidden in Plain View: How History Keeps Us Racist." At the evening event, held at the Salt Lake Public Library, State History will also honor Utah's History Heroes for 2007.

Friday night State History will host a special event at the Rio Grande Depot, featuring the Rev. France Davis and the Calvary Baptist Choir. Ever since Reverend Davis arrived in Salt Lake City as pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in the 1970s, he has been a voice speaking for community, diversity, fellowship, and spirituality. He will speak on the "African American Religious Experience in Utah." The Calvary Bap tist Choir's energetic music has delighted and inspired thousands of hearers. Nobody can sit still for long when this choir sings.

The *Many Voices* conference will also include presentations, tours, and workshops—on history, archaeology, and preservation. Please see **history.utah. gov** for the latest information on the schedule, or call 801/533-3520.

Photos, clockwise from upper left: *Dr. Ruth Chang; Salt Flats racer Ab Jenkins; Mrs. Thrano and children, 1909; Celia Bankhead Grice; Latina girls, names unknown; Paiute man, Bluff, name unknown; Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Stooky, 1944; Mose Howa, Sam Sehya, John M. Howa, and Amen Sheya, in Carbon County, 1921. All photos are from State History's collections.*

INSIDE

CURRENTS is a quarterly publication of State History. Send letters, inquiries, submissions, and calendar items to Kristen Rogers, editor, at 801/533-3542 or krogers@utah.gov. Address Utah State Historical Society membership inquiries to Kent Powell at 801/533-3520 or kpowell@utah.gov. *Currents* is printed with soy-based inks on 15-20% post-consumer recycled paper.

A 3,000-Year-Old Campsite in the Salt Lake Valley

By Andrew T. Yentsch

On the bluffs overlooking the Jordan River in the southern end of the Salt Lake Valley is an archaeological site that offers a rare glimpse into the lives of some of the earliest residents of the region.

More than 3,000 years ago, these bluffs were used as a stop on the annual journey in the quest for food. Site 42SL186, also known as the "Prison Site" due to its proximity to the state facility, is a large prehistoric campsite. Here, the Antiquities Section of the Utah Division of State History is currently undertaking an archaeological excavation.

Above: Volunteers take survey measurements at **Site** *42SL186, also known as the Prison Site. Below left: A scraping tool found at the site, measuring about 3" long. Bottom: A spear point, 1 5/8" inches long. Below right: A groundstone, about 4 5/8" inches wide.*

Who lived in Salt Lake Valley?

The Jordan River has served as a vital resource to humans for thousands of years. The first inhabitants of the Great Basin arrived at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Archaeologists call these people *Paleo-Indians*. No Paleo-Indian sites have yet been found on the Wasatch Front, however; the earliest well-documented and dated site representing this ancient period in Utah is Danger Cave, near Wendover. The evidence suggests that Paleo-Indians were highly mobile, following and hunting *truly* big game such as the Columbian Mammoth, camels, and other large Pleistocene mammals.

These first inhabitants were followed by *Archaic* people, who occupied the region from about 8,000 to 2,000 years ago. Archaic populations practiced a highly mobile hunter-gatherer lifeway, following the seasonal availability of plant and animal foods for subsistence.

The *Fremont* Indians lived in the area from about 2,000 to 800 years ago. Archaeologists identify the Fremont by their plain grayware ceramics, distinctive basketry, unfired clay figurines, a moccasin style using the dew claws of deer, small corner-notched projectile points, and subsistence through both hunting/gathering and agriculture.

From about 800 years ago until the middle of the 20th century, various Ute bands made the area around Utah Lake and along the Jordan River to the Great Salt Lake their home. The Utes' northern neighbors, the Shoshone, and their western neighbors, the Goshute, also used the area during this time. As the historic literature makes clear, these groups maintained a fairly mobile hunting, fishing, and gathering lifeway.

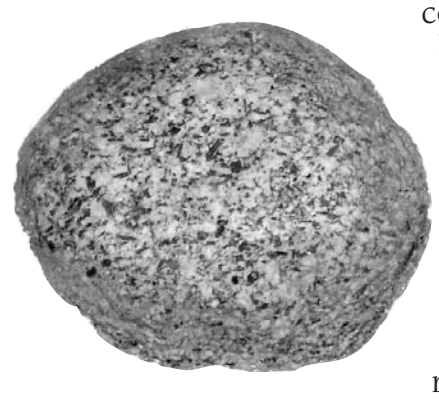
In the last 100 years, extensive development, agricultural practices, and collecting have destroyed much of the evidence of the prehistoric human presence in the Salt Lake Valley. However, development in the valley, coupled with state and federal cultural resource laws, occasionally affords us an opportunity to investigate remnants of these past people. The Prison Site is one such instance.

A rare site

This 80-acre site was first discovered and recorded in 1991 during a cultural resources survey for the Bangerter Highway project. Noting a large number of stone tool fragments on the surface, archaeological consultants identified it as a prehistoric lithic scatter/camp site, eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further investigations in 1993 revealed cultural materials beneath the present ground surface, including a buried hearth feature. Charcoal from the hearth was radiocarbon-dated to more than 3,000 years ago, making this the earliest-dated site in the Salt Lake Valley.

The site was damaged during construction of the Bangerter Highway, and State History was given responsibility for mitigating the damage through study. Working on the site since fall 2006, the Antiquities Section has identified several projectile point ("arrowhead") styles that correspond with the date of the hearth. These are fairly large points commonly associated with the use of an atlatl rather than the bow and arrow.

The atlatl, or spear-thrower, allows its user to throw a spear faster, farther, and more accurately. A shaft with a handle on one end and a spur on the other (against which the butt of the spear rests) acts as an extension of the human arm, providing more force than if the spear were thrown by hand. Atlatl technology predates that of the bow and arrow virtually everywhere around the world, and Utah is no exception. It shows up in the archaeological record here with the earliest inhabitants and continues to be the primary hunting technology until roughly 1,800 years ago, when the bow and arrow appear. The points associated with atlatls look like arrow points but are considerably larger and heavier.



At the Prison Site, we have located five atlatl points, representing three different "types" (Elko Series, Pinto, and Gypsum), which are subdivisions of this time period.

The radiocarbon date and these diagnostic artifacts place the site within the Archaic time period. The Archaic period is usually thought of as a time when small, mobile groups followed a highly flexible economic strategy, following a seasonal round of gathering and hunting through a fairly extensive "home" range. Some researchers, however, have suggested that wetland environments such as lakes and streams provide more reliable resources and would therefore allow for larger, more sedentary groups. We hope to investigate these alternatives with our research at the Prison Site.

Open, or unsheltered Archaic sites typically consist of debris (lithic debitage scatters) from making or sharpening stone tools, and sometimes fire hearths and tools used to grind grass seeds or extract marrow from animal bones (these tools are called groundstones). In some instances, Archaic-aged sites contain the remains of shallow, basin-shaped floors commonly thought to indicate temporary brush structures. These sites proba-

bly represent campsites used several times a year or on an annual basis for a few years. This is exactly what we have observed at 42SL186: a scatter of lithic debitage, Archaic-style projectile points, and numerous groundstone items. Several shallow depressions may be the remains of shelters or structures. The size of the site and the density of artifacts suggest that this area was used more than once.

There are no pottery shards or other artifacts that would indicate a Fremont presence, nor are there any artifacts that indicate a historic occupation of the site.

Archaic archaeological sites in the Salt Lake Valley are rare; however, two similar sites of about the same age have been found. Both of these sites have been affected by development, however. And since most research on Archaic habitation areas tends to focus on large caves and overhangs that have been well-preserved, the Prison Site is a unique chance to learn about a period of time that is poorly represented in the archaeological record.

Working the prison

Over the course of the next few months, the Antiquities Section and crews of volunteers will be conducting data recovery on the site. We are using traditional archaeological survey and excavation techniques, along with a suite of newer techniques such as the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. We are mapping surface artifacts and features and hope to recover additional data through excavations. Most of this work is being done with the help of volunteers from the Utah Statewide Archaeological Society, college students, and elementary-age students, who work with us as part of an ongoing public education program. State History will also involve the public as volunteers and will conduct tours of the site for schoolchildren, policymakers, and the general public.

The goal is to better understand the archaeology of Utah and the lifeways of the people who lived at this particular site thousands of years ago. The unique nature and protection of the site allow us to be detailed and theoretical in our questions, tests, and methods. Through a study of the site, its artifacts, and perhaps cooking pits or even structures, we will be able to make a significant scientific contribution to understanding the past. Investigations at the Prison Site will add to our knowledge of the Archaic time period and may also advance our understanding of prehistoric land use and how ancient people adapted to arid environments.

Andy Yentsch is an archaeologist with the Antiquities Section of State History, and is the project manager for the Prison Site excavation.

BOOKMARKS

A view of Springdale and the entrance to Zion Canyon (date unknown) . Union Pacific Railroad photo.

I've had a book on my shelf that I've been meaning to read for years, but until recently, it has remained largely untouched. It's a history of my mother's hometown, Springdale, Utah, and beautiful Zion Canyon next to it. I decided to read the whole book in a day—okay, it's a short book, only 70 pages, appropriately named *A Brief History of Zion Canyon and Springdale to 1947* by Nancy C. Crawford and Merwin G. Fairbanks (Spanish Fork: J. Mart Publishing Co., 1972). As I read, I learned much about the area where some of my roots run deep.

This informative and entertaining (some of the latter is unintended) little book is one of scores like it written about Utah towns, counties, and other places in the state (and often long out of print). Like this one, they're usually written by non-professional local historians who may lack the refined skills of the scholar or trained historian but are generally steeped in the local lore and often are well acquainted with many of the individuals of whom they write. They know every nook and cranny of their town or area and can usually point to where this house or that building stands or once stood.

The writers of this little volume could have used an editor, and I would have loved to see footnotes or an index, but still I found myself enthralled by the stories. For example, it was an early settler in the area, Isaac Behunin, who named the canyon "Zion." He and his family raised tobacco there, and most of them used it. Someone reported this to Brigham Young. When Young heard who had named the canyon, he exclaimed, "No, no, not Zion. Zion is the pure in heart!"

I also learned that Albert Petty, the man thought by some to be the first settler of Springdale in the fall or winter of 1862-63, took his wife to a spot he had selected near some large springs and asked her to name the soon-to-be town. She called it Springdale.

Another interesting fact: Prior to the creation of Zion National Park in 1929, the area was the Mukuntuweap National Monument.

On a more personal note, I found out that my maternal great-great grandfather, John Jones Allred, the only doctor available in the country, "was willing to go wherever he could help. The sight of this old man going on a pinto pony to some stricken home at any hour of the day or night, was a common one. Many times the writer has heard some of the older people say that when Brother Allred came in sight they knew everything would be all right" (p. 15).

I welcome and appreciate the histories written by seasoned and scholarly historians about Utah and its towns, cities, and counties; they add immeasurably to our knowledge of our state. But I'm also happy we have so many amateur local historians, such as Crawford and Fairbanks, who, despite their limitations, furnish so much of the rich lore and ageless stories that contribute to the beautifully woven tapestry of Utah's history.

Curt Bench, Benchmark Books, SLC

PHOTO AND MANUSCRIPT FROM STATE HISTORY COLLECTIONS, AVAILABLE AT THE UTAH HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

First Night in the Valley: One Pioneer's Account

Editor's note: John Fell Squires, born in 1846, arrived in the Salt Lake Valley with his family in 1853. He wrote an account of their life in Utah, from which the following is excerpted.

I shall never forget our first evening on the old Union Square* between sundown and dark. We had come with what was then known as the Ten-Pound Company,** so we did not own the wagon or oxen but had the use of them only for the journey. On arrival at the Square our personal property was dumped on the ground and the wagon taken away. Our duds consisted of a worn out cooking outfit, a couple of rolls of bedding, two or three battered trunks, and an axe. Father sat on one trunk with the rim of a hat on his head, crown long since gone. Mother sat on another trunk. My sister MaryAnn stood by mother's side. I was lying on the bedding for various reasons….

We were all in a reflective mood and thoroughly preoccupied with our own thoughts. This reverie was broken when mother burst into tears and sobbed, "And this is Zion for which we have sacrificed so much and traveled so far to reach!"

"Cheer up Kitty," father said, "I believe all will be well with us. There is one consolation. We won't have to travel any further."

While in this mood a man came up to us and said, "Did you come in with the company that pulled in this evening?"

"Yes sir," Father replied.

"Have you any relatives or acquaintances here in Salt Lake City?"

Dad said, "There may be people here that I have met before but there are no relatives of ours in this place."

"What do you intend to do for tonight?"

Dad answered, "That is what we have been trying to figure out."

This man then took a good long silent look at us and then said, "Say, if you can't beat it and are willing to accept, I have an empty unfinished room you are welcome to use for tonight. There is a carpenter bench and tools with lumber and shavings on the floor, no windows or door, but I think you could make it better than laying outside on the ground."

Father replied, "We will accept it with many thanks."

Our benefactor responded with "All right then, let us gather up your duds and follow me." He led the way with the big end of our luggage and soon landed us in our new home. As he was about to leave he asked whether we had anything to eat. "No, we ate the last that we had for breakfast." He left in silence but soon returned with a big round loaf of white bread and a pan of milk with the cream. It was dark by this time but we managed to get some of this devoured, roll out the bedding, and crawl in. This was our first night in Zion.

Father sat on one trunk with the rim of a hat on his head, crown long since gone.

When this good man came around the next morning to see if we were alive, he found us seated on the floor finishing the remainder of the bread and milk he had brought us. After passing the time of day with Father, he said, "What is your name? I forgot to ask you last night." After he was told this, he said, "Well, Bro. Squires, I will give you a little consolation, it is this: if you make any move at all, you will have to come up as you cannot get any lower down. I should say you are at bedrock right now with your family. Any move you make from now on must be upward." I never forgot that remark, young as I was, for there was something in it that impressed me.

John Fell Squires and several of his brothers all became barbers, like their father, John Paternoster Squires, who cut Brigham Young's hair.

Photo: An 1867 photo of two pioneer families (with one husband/father) on the road. Taken by James Henry Martineau in Cache Valley or near Calls Fort, Box Elder County.

*New immigrants to Salt Lake City were allowed to camp on this site, which is the block where West High School now stands.
**For more information on the Ten-Pound Companies, see *Bound for Zion: The Ten-and Thirteen-Pound Emigrating Companies, 1853-54* by Polly Aird in the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Fall 2002.

MCMILLAN'S "MISSION" and the MORTGAGE MIRACLE:
Saving Wasatch Academy—Then and Now

by Donna Glidewell

The history of the long and arduous journey of the Mormon pioneers to the beautiful valleys of Utah is well known. However, there was another journey made by a young man of frail health but determined spirit in 1875. The name of the young man was Duncan J. McMillan and his destiny was to have a strong influence on education in the state of Utah.

While he was a young Presbyterian minister in Illinois, McMillan rushed into a burning building to rescue three girls and suffered bronchial damage. Told that he should seek a "high, dry climate" for the sake of his health, he reluctantly left home and career in Illinois and boarded a westbound train.

In Denver, he met Sheldon Jackson, General Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions for the region, who mentioned a rumor about dissident Mormons in central Utah. Feeling that this might be the opportunity he was seeking, McMillan embarked for Salt Lake City, knowing no one and having no assurance of a position when he reached his destination.

Traveling by train and mail wagon, he reached Mt. Pleasant, in Sanpete County, on March 3, 1875. The first person to greet him was Jeremiah Page, the local postmaster. The rumor of Mormon dissidents was real, and Jeremiah Page was one of them. He asked Duncan McMillan about his background, his reasons for coming to Utah, and whether he had ever taught school. When McMillan replied positively to the last question, Page delightedly responded, "I believe that you are just the person we want here. We need someone to teach our children, who are growing up in ignorance and vice, like young animals."

Duncan McMillan accepted the task with grave misgivings, but he set forth with faith and energy to begin a school. His new friends had recently built a structure known as Liberal Hall, which they offered for use as a school building if McMillan would assume the $1,500 mortgage. A payment of $500 was due in six months, and a final $l,000 due in one year.

McMillan built tables and benches and, on April 19, 1875, opened the school to 44 students. By the end of that term the number of students had grown to 109. Thus was born Wasatch Academy, the oldest continuously operating secondary school in the state of Utah.

As a Presbyterian missionary, McMillan received a yearly salary of $1,000; however, the church had discontinued supporting schools in 1870. Therefore, McMillan assumed responsibility for all school expenses, using tuition and his own salary. Somehow, he managed to make the first payment on the mortgage, but at the end of the year, he had insufficient funds to pay the $1,000 balance. On the final day, he went to the post office, but found nothing in his box. As he was leaving, the postmaster hailed him and presented a letter that had fallen to the floor.

McMillan glanced at the envelope but did not open it. He returned to his room and gave way to despair, certain that the school would be forced to close. Eventually he arose from his bed and opened the almost-forgotten envelope. The piece of paper that fell from it was a draft for more than enough to cover the mortgage balance.

It seems that a salesman named Miller had visited Mt. Pleasant and attended an LDS meeting while McMillan was out of town. The salesman heard about the Presbyterian minister and his school. He also heard that some of the people were intent on driving the "intruder" away. When Mr. Miller returned to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he repeated the story to a friend and later spoke to a Women's Missionary Society of the church there. His account inspired the group to send the entire amount in their treasury to support McMillan's school.

Although the treasurer of the organization was not present at the meeting, a message was sent telling her of the decision. She insisted that her husband obtain the funds immediately and send them on the evening train. As we know, her sense of urgency saved the fledgling Wasatch Academy from permanent closure.

Duncan McMillan later developed a plan for Presbyterian education throughout the state of Utah. His plan, followed for many years, involved building an elementary school in each small town, an academy in each valley, and a college in Salt Lake City (which is now Westminster College). However, in 1890 the state legislature established a public school system, which resulted in the closure of most church-sponsored schools.

Wasatch Academy, however, remained open. As time passed, the Academy experienced many difficulties that threatened to close the school forever. When a young teacher by the name of Joseph Loftin arrived on campus in 1986, the school was again struggling to survive. In 1988 Loftin received a call from the Board of Trustees requesting that he take over as Head of School. The position was to be temporary, but Joseph Loftin is currently celebrating 20 years as the guiding light of Wasatch Academy. The school now has 175 students from all over the world, and the future looks bright.

While looking to the future, Wasatch Academy has also deepened its connection with the past. The entire campus is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the Board of Trustees, faculty, and staff believe in the power of historical integrity. They are committed to the restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the school's historic buildings.

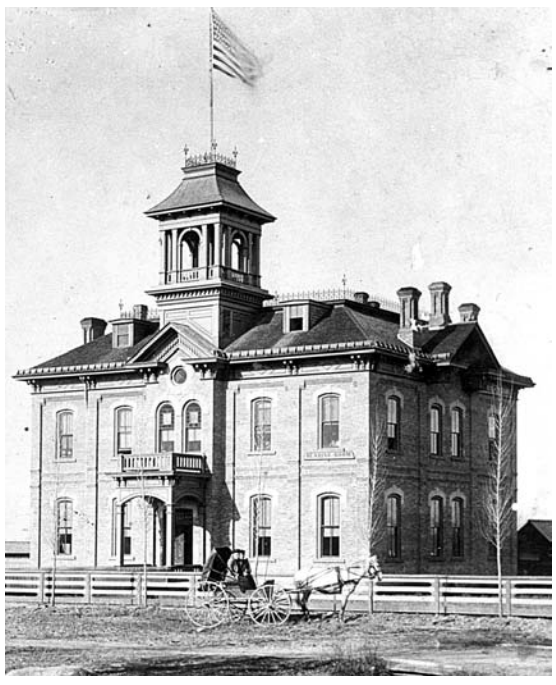
While not as dramatically miraculous as the Women's Missionary Society funds, donations to Wasatch Academy's restoration projects have helped create the magic that only well-loved and well-reused buildings can provide. During the last 10 years, Wasatch Academy has spent nearly $5 million to restore four dormitory buildings, Pierce Historic Hall, and the c. 1860 Meat and Grocery Store. Over the years, State History has provided architectural and technical advice on these projects.

Next in line for restoration is the original school building—Liberal Hall, the same building that was bought with miracle money from the Women's Missionary Society. A grant from State History will aid with this renovation. Once restored, Liberal Hall will house the school museum.

As is obvious through its preservation efforts, Wasatch Academy is proud of its long history, and also of its outstanding alumni. As for the future, the school expects to be educating the youth of the world for at least another 100 years.

In his room, McMillan gave way to despair; he was certain that the school would be forced to close.

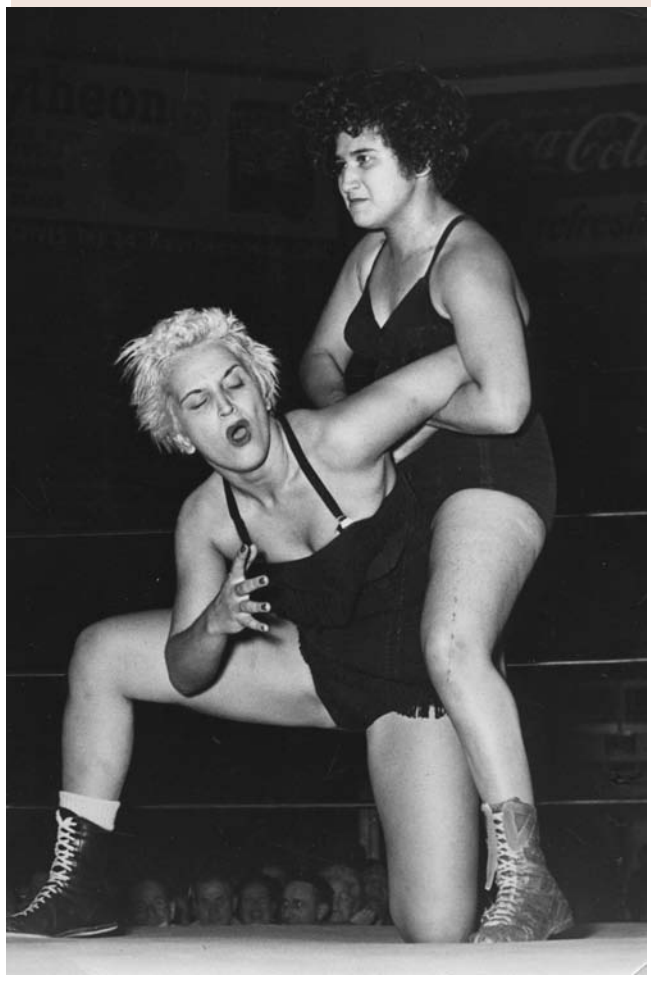
PHOTOS COURTESY OF WASATCH ACADEMY

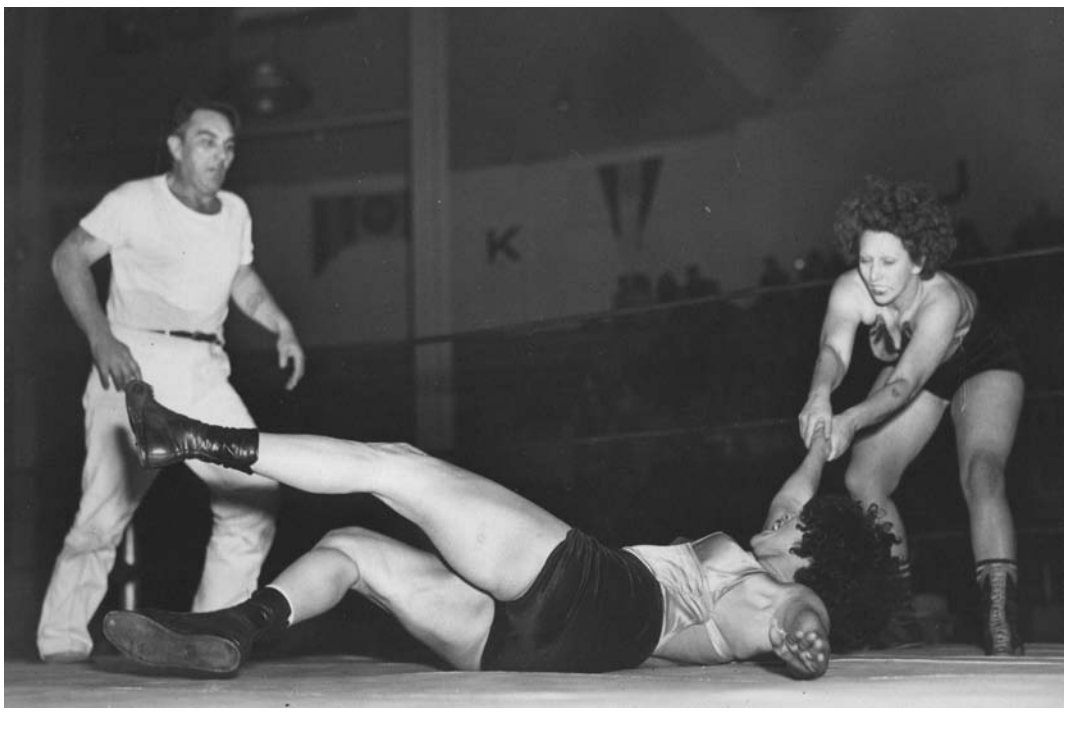


Photos: Liberal Hall, the school's first building, in the 1800s; Duncan J. McMillan as a young man; Hungerford Hall, a Wasatch Academy building that burned down in 1933.

Donna Glidewell, alumni director and museum curator for Wasatch Academy, has written the book *It Endures like the Wasatch Mountains: A History of Wasach Academy.*

NOTE: To best see this photo essay online, view this page and the next in side-by-side format.
(click the icon at the lower right of your screen)





WOW!
WINSOME WOMEN WRESTLERS

State History has in its collections 32 boxes of photographs taken by *Deseret News* photographer Lionel V. McNeely. Among them are these photos (and the cover photo) of women wrestlers. The photos are not dated; however, women's professional wrestling emerged in the 1940s and '50s; some call the 1950s through the 1970s the golden age of the sport.

The photos also don't identify the subjects or venues, so we don't know who these wrestlers were, but the images do give a glimpse of women who tried to make a living through the hard work, showmanship, bravado, and sometimes pain of professional wrestling.

Lionel McNeely (1904-1996) was 40 years old when he started taking freelance photos for the *Salt Lake Tribune's* Ogden bureau. On New Year's Day 1945, the bureau c a train wreck. A 15-car steel train had crashed into a s wooden cars carrying World War II solders on leave fo died in what is still Utah's worst train wreck ever. "Ma ended up writing the story as well. The next morning, on the front page.

Nine days later, the *Deseret News* hired Mac as a full Through his career there, he said, he enjoyed photogr But after building a reputation as a crime photographe graph babies. The News ran the photos, with funny ca called "Big Talk."

Mac also photographed animals, celebrities, ordinar cities and towns. He also took great photos of boxers images show. In his later years, he volunteered with S vide photographic services—and he was a lifetime me Historical Society.

His photos, donated to State History by his son Ther at the Utah History Research Center at the Rio Grande more information, call 801/533-3535.

State History seeks to preserve and make available chronicle life in Utah. If you would like to explore don possession please contact Susan Whetstone at 801/53

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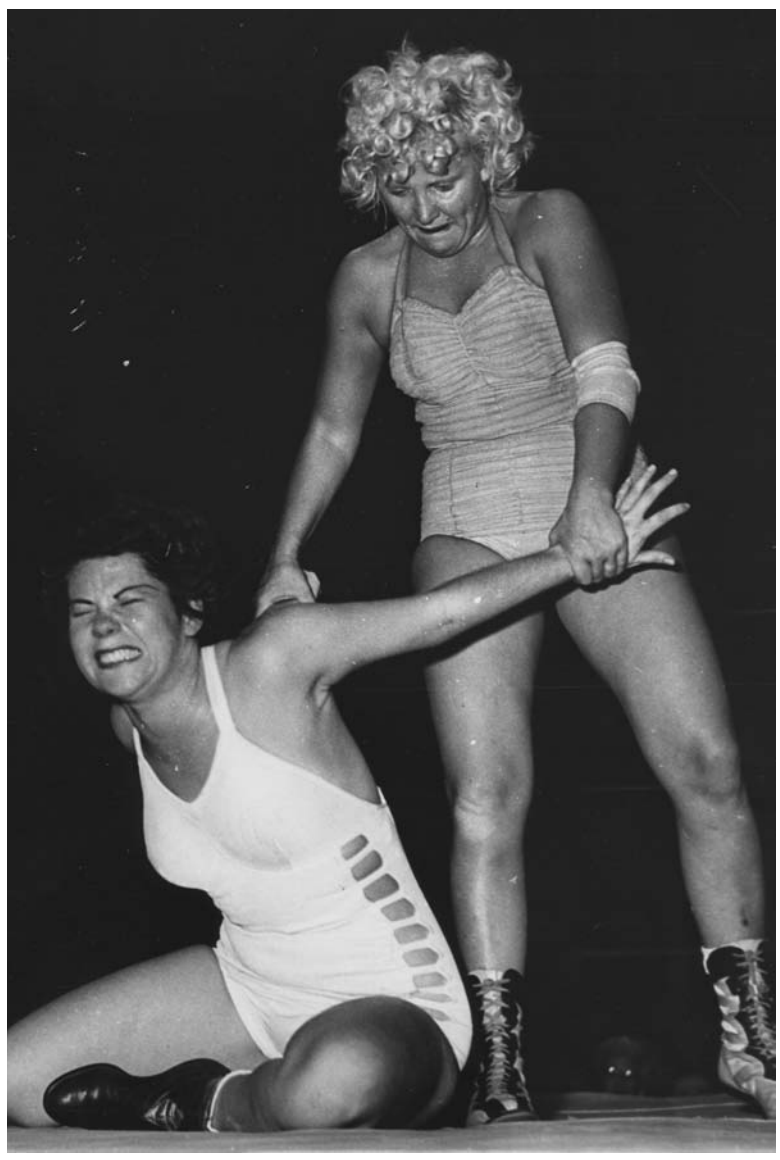


If anyone has information about these photos, please contact Susan Whetstone at 801/533-3543 or ***swhetsto@utah.gov****. Otherwise, unfortunately, you will have to make up your own captions!*

NEWS AND NOTES

A singer from West High School performs in an original rock opera about D-Day at the statewide History Fair competition.

Utah History Fair winners to compete in Washington

Students offered outstanding presentations and displays at the statewide Utah History Fair state competition, which took place on April 11, 2007, at Fort Douglas. Sponsored by Utah State University with support from State History, the History Fair program gets students researching and presenting history using primary sources.

Students can choose to write a paper, create an exhibit or a film documentary, or do a performance. The young woman pictured above, from West High School in Salt Lake, was part of a group that wrote and performed a rock opera about D-Day. The group won first place in their category.

"The students from around the state who came to the competition were fired up about history," says Phil Notarianni, director of State History. "Participating in the History Fair challenges students to think in new ways, to consider new ideas, and to enlarge their understanding. Every year, I'm amazed at their excellence and their passion for the history they have researched."

The winners will travel to Washington D.C. to compete on a national level. For a list of winners, see **history.utah.gov**.

This year's theme was "Triumph and Tragedy in History." Next year's theme will be "Conflict and Compromise in History." For more information, see **www.usu.edu/utahfair/histfair.html**.

Great local projects funded by State History grants

Utah State History has awarded more than $100,000 in matching grants to 20 Certified Local Governments (CLG's) for the 2007-2008 grant year. For more information on the Certified Local Government program, please visit our website: **history.utah.gov**.

Brigham City, $4,716 to re-roof the Brigham City Relief Society granary.

Emery County, $3,000 to install an interpretive kiosk at the Swinging Bridge.

Farmington City, $5,000 to purchase National Register markers, create a walking tour brochure, and conduct a reconnaissance-level survey of approximately 100 buildings.

Gunnison City, $5,000 to hire a licensed architect to prepare architectural plans and drawings to meet ADA requirements for accessibility at Gunnison City Hall.

Heber City, $2,000 to create a walking tour pamphlet and map of the local historic buildings and homes.

Kanab City, $7,000 to repair the ceiling at the Kanab Library and prepare three National Register nominations.

Layton City, $4,000 to complete intensive-level survey documentation on approximately 10 historic buildings.

Manti City, $8,000 to replicate and install exterior window trim at Manti's Old City Hall, and re-roof building and repair windows at the American Legion Hall.

Midway City, $5,000 to conduct a reconnaissance-level survey on Main Street between 200 West and 580 East, and complete intensive-level survey documentation on approximately 16 historic buildings.

Moroni City, $3,000 for rehabilitation work on the Moroni Opera House.

Mt. Pleasant City, $5,000 to paint the interior of the historic Armory building.

Murray City, $8,200 to conduct a reconnaissance-level survey in the area of Van Winkle Expressway and I-15.

Ogden City, $13,727 to update walking tour brochures on Eccles District and downtown Ogden, complete intensive-level survey documentation on four historic buildings, prepare a National Register nomination, update kiosks on 25th Street, and purchase two historic markers.

Rockville City, $1,200 to construct a platform at the Grafton Schoolhouse for viewing the inside of the schoolhouse and the interpretive panels.

Sandy City, $2,115 to attend the 2007 National Trust for Historic Preservation conference, and to purchase two historic markers.

Sanpete County, $5,000 to hire a licensed architect to prepare architectural drawings for restoration of Liberal Hall, located on Mt. Pleasant's Historic Main Street.

Spring City, $7,950 for rehabilitation work on five National Register-listed properties located on Main Street in Spring City.

Springville City, $6,000 for rehabilitation of properties in the Springville City Plat "A" area, and website development.

Uintah County, $3,000 to prepare a National Register nomination for the Bank of Vernal building, purchase a historic marker, and continue indexing the *Vernal Express* for the University of Utah.

West Jordan City, $3,000 to create and print a booklet on historic sites and markers.

New Board of State History members

Governor Jon Huntsman has made these appointments:

Ron Coleman was reappointed as a member of the Board of State History, a term to expire April 1, 2011.

Chere Romney was reappointed as a member of the Board of State History, a term to expire April 1, 2011.

Maria Garciaz was appointed to replace Paul Anderson as a member of the Board of State History, a term to expire April 1, 2011.

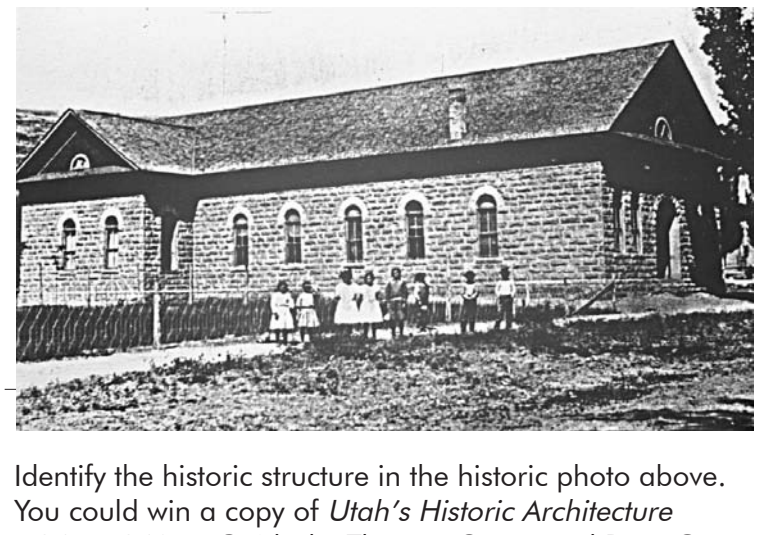
Robert S. McPherson was appointed to replace John Barton as a member of the Board of State History, a term to expire April 1, 2011.

Gregory C. Thompson was appointed to replace Pamela Miller as a member of the Board of State History, a term to expire April 1, 2011.

The Board of State History oversees policy for State History, advises the director, and acts as the State Historic Preservation Review Board.

Thank you to Paul Anderson, John Barton, and Pam Miller for your service! Welcome, new board members!

WHERE'S THAT?



Identify the historic structure in the historic photo above. You could win a copy of *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847–1940: A Guide*, by Thomas Carter and Peter Goss. Send your response (one guess per contestant) to Where's That, 300 S. Rio Grande Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84101. Responses must be postmarked by August 1, 2007. A drawing will be held of the winners to determine who receives the book.

Answer to the last Where's That?

The Spring 2007 Where's That? features a current photograph and a c. 1909 Shipler photograph of an entrance marker designating the Jackson Square subdivision, located at 300 East and Edith Avenue (1205 South), in Salt Lake City. Thanks again to Tim White for the idea and photographs. Since no one correctly identified the photos, Tim White, of Salt Lake City, will receive a copy of *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847–1940: A Guide.*

This publication has been partially funded with a matching-grant-in-aid from the National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should contact: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Office of Equal Opportunity, 1849 C St., NW, Room 1221, Washington, DC 20240; 202/208-7822; fax 202/219-2301.

Topaz gains National Historic Landmark status

The Secretary of the Interior has designated a new National Historic Landmark in Utah: Topaz (originally named the Central Utah Relocation Center), in Millard County. Topaz was one of 10 relocation camps for the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Most of the Japanese Americans who spent the war at this desert site were forced to leave their homes in northern California, especially the San Francisco Bay area. More professional artists were confined at Topaz than at any other camp.

Still visible at the site are concrete foundations, roads and pathways, rock and concrete that lined gardens and ponds, and the bases of guard towers.

Call for papers

The Society for Military History is calling for paper and panel proposals for its Annual Meeting, to be held in Ogden April 17-20, 2008. The conference theme is "The Military and Frontiers," highlighting the military's role relating to geographic, technological, political, social, and other frontiers, but all proposals are welcome. Send abstracts, titles, CVs, and contact info on participants to Dr. Nikolas Gardner, Air War College, 325 Chennault Circle, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112 or **Nikolas.Gardner@maxwell.af.mil**. Deadline for proposals is November 1, 2007.

Hiding on Square Mountain

by Naomi D. Lunt

Come to Cedar City and say, "Square Mountain," and a smile of historical memory will light many faces.

During the late 1800s the United States government sent officers to arrest men who had more than one wife. A U.S. Marshal's yearly salary was only $200, but for each polygamist he arrested, he received an additional $20.

The Mormons in Cedar City became very tense, and many polygamists fled to temporary hideouts. In February 14, 1887, C. J. Arthur (four wives), Henry Lunt (two), and Francis Webster (four) fled to Corry's Cabin, southeast of Cedar City on Square Mountain, to hide. These men had worked together in the LDS church. C. J. Arthur and Henry Lunt had been bishops, and Francis Webster was one of Lunt's counselors.

The elevation at Corry's cabin was about 9,000 feet. In his journal, C. J. Arthur recorded the six-mile journey there:

"…We started on horseback with packs behind our saddles at 4 o'clock in the morning…. We wended our way steadily and slowly…for about three miles up the mountain, and camped about 6 a.m. in the Cedars to await our pack train and the boys [Henry Lunt Jr. and Francis Webster Jr., each of whom rode a horse and led another packed]. We made a fire, for it was extremely cold, and waited till 8 a.m., when they came along.

"The boys now took the lead and we followed, passing along up the mountains through snowdrifts till we reached the top, where we discovered the snow on the level to be 2 ½ feet deep. Henry Lunt Jr. made the attempt to ascend the hill…. His horse floundered so that he gave it up and returned to us….

"We managed to wallow through and arrived at the ranch, about ½ past 10 the same morning, where we found an immense lot of snow in the upper and lower chambers and about two foot around the house, and a drift close by [was] 20 feet deep."

PHOTO COURTESY O F THE AUTHOR

The remains of Corry's Cabin on Square Mountain.

They spent the next day cleaning snow out of the cabin and putting paper, rags, and sacks in the crevices between the logs. They banked and packed snow around the lower logs to keep snow from drifting in.

February 16 was described as a "fine day." After breakfast, the men cut a bank through the snow so their sons could bring up mail and food. Arthur wrote that he became the cook, and on February 24 he made stewed rabbit pie—a feast they enjoyed very much.

Despite that one fine day, the men later said that the first ten days on the mountain were the most severe of any winter they ever experienced.

While there, the men often went to the edge of the mountain to look toward Cedar City for signals from their families. Henry Lunt's grandson, Ray Lunt, told me, "A large fire meant they could come down, for it was safe, but no fire meant the U.S. Marshals were present." It was not until spring that they were able to return home, just in time to help with the planting of crops.

Naomi D. Lunt lives in Cedar City. Sources: Henry Lunt biography by Evelyn K. Jones, and Diary of C. J. Arthur, in author's possession.

HISTORY ON THE GROUND

Visit Overland Trail sites in Utah, Summit, and Morgan Counties

History in books is great. But history on the ground is completely different. When you visit actual sites, you can see, smell, hear, taste, touch, imagine, and understand the past in a whole new way. This summer, find some ways to explore history close up and personal.

FOLLOW the trail traveled by emigrants, soldiers of Johnston's Army, and the Pony Express. Within minutes of Salt Lake City, you can explore the terrain they tramped across and see lots of very interesting sites.

EAST CANYON SITES

Heading east from Salt Lake City up Parley's Canyon, take the East Canyon exit. At the exit, set the odometer to 0 and drive north. (Mileages are approximate.)

.7 miles: Camp Grant marker. Here the Donner Party camped in a "neat little valley, fine water, good grass" while clearing a road up Little Mountain. Mormon pioneers and Johnston's Army also camped in this area.

1.4 miles: On the right side of the road is a fairly large dirt turnout. The hill to the west is Little Mountain, a steep, hot climb for emigrants and soldiers. Still on the hill are tracks left by thousands of wagons. The tracks have been eroded into swales, partly because of the sheep that have also used the trails over the years.

Eroded wagon routes near Little Dell Reservoir.

3 miles: Little Dell Reservoir. At the northeast corner of the reservoir, in an area known as Birch Springs, there is a foot trail. Follow this trail east and get a feel for what it was like to travel and camp in this canyon. On the south side of the trail, look for a stone monument that marks the site of the Ephraim Hanks/Pony Express Station. In 1861, John W. Dodson, who had served as Utah Territory governor for less than a month, stopped here as he fled the Territory. Iin Salt Lake City he had made a lewd proposition to a young widow, and at the Hanks Station three men gave him a severe beating in revenge.

If you continue up the road you will come to Big Mountain Pass, where you can hike down the emigrant/soldier trail. But it's so much more authentic to hike uphill, toward the valley, so next get back on I-80 and drive east to the Jeremy Ranch exit. Follow the Jeremy Ranch Road past the clubhouse. When the pavement ends and becomes dirt, set the odometer to 0.

Fortifications at Mormon Flat, seen from above.

TO MORMON FLAT AND BEYOND

3.7 miles: To the west of this point is Little Emigration Canyon. On each hill on either side of the canyon you can see horizontal rock breastworks—built by the Mormons in the fall of 1857 to defend against Johnston's Army, which was sent by the U.S. government to quench a rumored Mormon rebellion and install a new governor for Utah Territory. The Mormons built the walls about four feet high and dug trenches for riflemen. They also built a dam on the creek to force the troops to travel right under the fortifications.

The Mormons and army never engaged in any real battles. But if they had, one of the soldiers traveling with the army wrote that these fortifications would have been useless against the army's howitzers.

4 miles: Mormon Flat, where you can get on the Little Emigration Canyon trail. The emigrant trail made its longest continuous ascent up this canyon—1,400 feet in four miles. You can follow thousands of emigrants, soldiers, Pony Express riders, and stagecoach travelers by hiking this trail. You will find rocks marked with rust where wagon wheels scraped them, parallel wagon ruts, and swales showing old wagon routes that are now eroded.

4.5 miles: At the top of a rise, go through a break in the fence. The main group of

John Eldredge and William Smart at the Large Springs Camp.

Brigham Young's vanguard company camped here, at Large Spring. You'll see white posts placed by the California-Oregon Trails Association marking the route the wagons took. Look around at the rocks on the ground. You can find rust marks and grooves left by wagon wheels.

Continue north, noticing the beautiful East Creek. To the pioneers, the creek was a lot of trouble. They crossed it 11 times, cutting the thick willows the whole way.

6.5 miles: Look forward to see Bauchmann's Station, a restored log structure (it has been moved 100 yards) that once harbored stagecoach travelers and Pony Express riders.

Above: Bauchmann's Station. Below: the nearby ford across East Canyon Creek (8th crossing).

7.1 miles: A large turnout is near the place where the pioneers forded East Creek for the 8th time. On the hill opposite, out of sight, are more breastworks. The Mormons built these fortifications at fords, where troops would be slowed down. They also made sure they would have an escape route up a canyon if needed.

Continue on Highway 65 toward East Canyon Reservoir. Pass East Canyon Resort and pull into the campground. On the hill at the start of Dead Ox Canyon (above the No Parking sign) is an L-shaped fortification built with large rocks. If you want to search for it, you must get permission from East Canyon Resort.

Broad Hollow: Continue past East Canyon Reservoir. Just after highway mile marker 20, read a marker that explains Broad Hollow.

Hogsback Summit: Continue on. At the

JUMP iN

HANDS-ON HISTORY FOR ADVENTURERS

Summit County sign, you will be at Hogsback Summit. Look backward at the Wasatch Mountains—a magnificent sight for us, but for the pioneers a discouraging one. Here is where they first saw the mountain range they would have to cross, which is why Stan Kimball called this spot Heartbreak Summit. Drive a little way beyond the summit, stop, and look back The wagon ruts are clearly visible.

Continue on. Notice the terrain that the wagons would have crossed. The falling-down cabin at West Henefer Road is the John Dearden cabin. Continue through Henefer and on to the town of Echo.

ECHO CANYON

From Echo, get on the old highway (which runs north of the freeway) and go east up Echo Canyon. You'll pass the Echo Water Tank, a spot where Brigham Young once camped. Set your odometer to 0 here.

.6 miles: Look for a pre-1880 "billboard" on the cliffs. The sign advertises a hotel: "Salt Lake House, SLC Utah."

1.5 miles: The Narrows. Near here the Mormons built a huge breastwork and a 500-foot-long rifle pit (across the freeway, near the base of the telephone pole line). They also put land mines in this area, made from oak barrels, one-pound cans of powder, and flintlocks. And they built a big dam here with plans to flood the Narrows and make passage impossible. In all, they built 14 fortifications in this canyon.

1.9 miles: Stop at the end of the guardrail after the Narrows. Here the Mormons dug a trench 10' deep and 7' wide to stop the troops' progress. On the cliff just east of the speed limit sign, you can spot four-foot-tall rock wall fortifications.

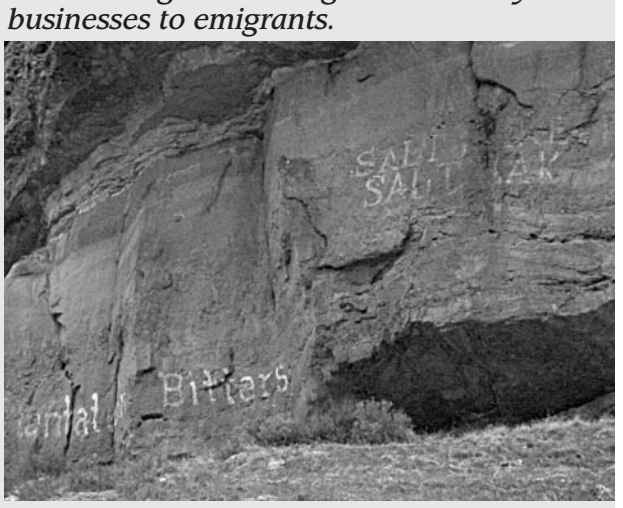
The cliff west of the fortifications is called Death Rock. Here a member of the Mormon militia on the ground aimed his rifle at a friend on the cliff, thinking the ball could never go that high. The ball hit his friend in the head, killing him.

2.2 miles: Another "billboard," for the Salt Lake House and "Plantation Bitters."

2.6 miles: Hanging Rock. Beneath the rock are pioneer names written with axle grease. These names have been nearly obliterated by more recent spray-painted names. The Hanging Rock Station was located here.

There are many more sites along the trail, but this will give you a good start. For more information, see *Illustrated Emigrants' Guide to the Historic Sites along the Hastings/Mormon Trail*, by John Eldredge. Many thanks to John for generously sharing his extraordinary knowledge for this article!

Left: *Echo Canyon fortifications.*
Below: *A sign marketing Salt Lake City businesses to emigrants.*



Visit the National Forests: A 110-year-old historic legacy

by Craig Fuller

The year 2007 marks the 110th anniversary of the establishment of the Uinta National Forest. The Uintah National Forest Reserve, as it was called in 1897, was Utah's first national forest and encompassed slightly more than 705,000 acres. Along with twelve other national forest reserves (all of which would later become national forests) it was established by President Grover Cleveland on February 22, 1897; these are collectively known as the "Washington's Birthday Reserves." This action of President Cleveland almost tripled the total acreage of forest reserves in the West from 13 million acres in 1893, when President Benjamin Harrison left office, to 34 million acres.

The original Uintah National Forest Reserve included the Uinta Mountains. Several boundary changes have taken place since (including putting management of the Uinta Mountains in the Ashley National Forest and Wasatch-Cache National Forest). Today there are eight national forests in Utah encompassing more than eight million acres.

Below: *Forest Officer Michell fishing in Beaver Creek.*

At left: *Forest Officers Parke and Lewis crossing the Provo River.*

WASATCH NATIONAL FOREST PHOTOS, STATE HISTORY COLLECTIONS

Historian Craig Fuller is the associate editor of the *Utah Historical Quarterly*. For information on membership in the Utah State Historical Society—which includes the *Quarterly*—call 801/533-3517.

WHO ARE THEY ?

The cover shows Henrietta Clark (on left) and B. T. McMaster. These women became clerks to Utah's Constitutional Convention of 1895. At this time, women's rights were on the line; the all-male convention would debate giving women the vote and the right to run for office. In fact, the delegate who put forward Clark's name, David Evans of Ogden, was also the first to move that women be granted these rights.

George M. Cannon first nominated McMaster as clerk: "I believe she is perfectly capable of doing the work required, and that we will by this means give representation to the fair sex."

Evans then nominated Clark and assured the delegates, "She is thoroughly competent, I understand, [and] she is willing to work cheap. She is an honest lady devoted to her work and," he joked, "does not seem to be very much devoted to the gentlemen around her."

The hour-long debate was intense and somewhat tangled. After McMaster was elected as the first clerk, debate continued. Anthony Ivins noted that Clark was more qualified than the other (male) candidates, and would probably work for less pay.

Democrat David Evans jokingly reassured reluctant delegates that Clark was actually a Republican. George M. Cannon parried that they could tell she was Republican by her appearance, therefore, he seconded the nomination." (The delegates laughed and applauded.)

Henrietta Clark won the appointment.

Although the women were chosen partly because they would "work cheap," the election seems to have been a matter of women's honor. B. T. McMasters later told the *Deseret News* that if those who opposed her appointment ever ran for office again, she would make sure they received no votes from her women friends.